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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

Beecher's Downfall!

FULL TEXT OF TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Sworn Proof by the Injured Husband.

Abundant Confessions of the Guilty Pair.

Documentary Evidence Without a Flaw.

The Very Worst Phase of the Case Established Unquestionably.

Beecher Criminally Intimate with Mrs. Tilton During a Long Period.

Stagy Incident in Tilton's Bedroom.

The Plymouth Pastor Obtains a Recantation of Mrs. Tilton's Confession.

A Lamentable Story of Shame, Guilt, Hypocrisy and Remorse.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The following is Mr. Tilton's statement:

Gentlemen of the Committee—In communicating to you the detailed statement of the facts and evidences which you have been several days expecting at my hands, let me remind you of the circumstances which call the statement forth. In my recent letter to Dr. Bacon, I alluded to an offense and an apology by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. To whomsoever else this allusion seemed indefinite,

TO MR. BEECHER IT WAS PLAIN.

The offense was committed by him; the apology was made by him; both acts were his own, and were among the most momentous occurrences of his life. Of all men in Plymouth Church or in the world, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the one man who was best informed concerning this offense and apology, and the one man who least needed to inquire into either. Nevertheless, while possessing perfect knowledge of both these acts done by himself, he has chosen to put on a public affectation of ignorance and innocence concerning them, and has conspicuously appointed a committee of six of the ablest men of his Church, together with two attorneys, to inquire into what he leaves you to regard as the unaccountable mystery of this offense and apology, as if he had neither committed one nor offered the other, but as if both were the mere figments of another man's imagination, thus adroitly prompting the public to draw the deduction that I am a person under some hallucination or delusion, living in a dream and forging a fraud. Furthermore, in order to cast over this explanation the delicate glamour which always lends a charm to the defense of a woman's honor,

MRS. ELIZABETH R. TILTON,

lately my wife, has been prompted away from her home to reside among Mr. Beecher's friends and to co-operate with him in his ostensibly honest and laudable inquiry into facts concerning which she too, as well as he, has for years past had perfect and equal knowledge with himself. This investigation, therefore, has been publicly pressed upon me by Mr. Beecher, seconded by Mrs. Tilton, both of whom in so doing have united in assuming before the public the non-existence of grave and solemn facts into which they have conspired to investigate for the purpose, not of eliciting, but of denying the truth. This joint assumption by them, which has seemed to your committee to be in good faith, has naturally led you into an examination in which you expect to find on their part nothing but innocence, and on my part nothing but slander. It is now my unhappy duty, from which I shrink, but to which I have sought earnestly to be delivered, to give you

THE FACTS AND EVIDENCES

for reversing your opinion on this subject. In doing this painful, I may say heart-rending, duty, the responsibility for making the grave disclosures which I am about to lay before you belongs, not to me, but first to Mr. Beecher, who has prompted you to this examination, and next to Mrs. Tilton, who has joined him in a conspiracy which cannot fail to be full of peril and wretchedness to many hearts. I call you to witness, that in my first brief examination by the committee, I begged and implored you not to inquire into the facts of this case, but rather to seek to bury them beyond all possible revelation. Happy for all concerned had this entreaty been heeded! It is now to late. The last opportunity for reconciliation and settlement has passed. This investigation, undertaken by you in ignorance of the dangers against which Mr. Beecher should have warned you in advance, will shortly prove itself, to your surprise, to have been an act of wanton and wicked folly for which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as its originator and public sponsor will hereafter find no "space for repentance, though he seek it carefully and with tears." This desperate man must hold himself only, and not me, accountable for the wretchedness which these disclosures will carry to his own home and hearth, as they have already brought to mine. I will add, that the original documents referred to in the ensuing sworn statements, for the most part, in my possession, but that the apology and a few other papers are in the hands of Francis D. Moulton.

Truly yours,

[Signed] THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton's Sworn Statement.

WHEREAS, The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has instigated the appointment of a committee consisting of six members of his Church and society, to inquire and report upon the alleged aspersions upon his character by Theodore Tilton, and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, formerly the wife of Mr. Tilton, has openly deserted her home in order to co-operate with Mr. Beecher in a conspiracy to overthrow the credibility and good repute of her late husband as a man and citizen.

Therefore, Theodore Tilton being thus authorized and required, and by the published demand made upon him by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and being now and hereafter released by the act of Mrs. Tilton from further responsibility for the concealment of the truth touching her relations with Mr. Beecher, hereby sets forth, under solemn oath, the following facts and testimony:

FIRST—That on the second of October, 1855, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a marriage between Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth M. Richards was performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which marriage, thirteen years afterwards, was dishonored and violated by this clergyman through the criminal seduction of this wife and mother, as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND—That for a period of about fifteen years, extending both before and after this marriage, an intimate friendship existed between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree that in consequence thereof the subsequent dishonoring by Mr. Beecher of his friend's wife was a crime of uncommon wrongfulness and perfidy.

THIRD—That about nine years ago, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began, and thereafter continued, a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, for whose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration, visiting her from time to time for years, until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits, during which period, by many tokens and attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, he accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward, during the period hereinafter stated, the relation called "criminal intercourse," this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong—such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such violation of virtue and honor.

FOURTH—That on the evening of October 19th, 1868, or thereabouts, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton held an interview with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at his residence, she being then in a tender state of mind owing to the recent death of a young child, and during this interview an act of criminal commerce took place between this pastor and this parishioner; the motive on her part being, as hereinbefore stated, not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong; which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence during a pastoral visit paid by Mr. Beecher to her on the subsequent Saturday evening; followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the autumn of 1868 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which the pastor would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment; these acts of wrong being on her part, from first to last, not wanton or consciously wicked, but arising through a blinding of her moral perceptions, occasioned by the powerful influence exercised on her mind at that time, to this end, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her trusted religious preceptor and guide.

FIFTH—That the pastoral visits made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Mrs. Tilton during the year 1868 became so frequent as to excite comment, being in marked contrast with his known habit of making few pastoral calls on his parishioners, which frequency in Mrs. Tilton's case is shown in letters written to her husband during his absence in the West; these letters giving evidence that during a period of five or six weeks, twelve different pastoral calls on Mrs. Tilton were made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which calls became noticeably infrequent on Mr. Tilton's return to his home.

SIXTH—That previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy, one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attentions from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the fact that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity, and wished to convince him that she could receive his kindness and yet resist his solicitations, and that she could inspire in him, by her purity and fidelity, an increased respect for the chaste dignity of womanhood. Previous to the autumn of 1868, she maintained with Christian firmness toward her pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous pleas, which were strong and oft repeated, and in a letter to her husband, dated February 3, 1868, she wrote as follows:

"To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong; no demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

SEVENTH—That the first suspicion which crossed the mind of Theodore Tilton that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was abusing or might abuse the affection and reverence which Mrs. Tilton bore towards her pastor, was an improper caress given by Beecher to Mrs. Tilton while seated by her side on the floor of his library, overlooking engravings. Mr. Tilton a few hours afterwards, asked of his wife an explanation of her permission of such liberty, whereupon she at first denied the fact, but then confessed it, and said she had spoken chidingly to Mr. Beecher concerning it. On another occasion Tilton, after leaving his house in the early morning, returned to it in the forenoon, and, on going to his bed chamber, found the door locked, and when, on knocking, the door was opened by Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher was seen within, apparently much confused, and exhibiting a flushed face. Mrs. Tilton afterwards made a plausible explanation, which, from the confidence reposed in her by her husband, was by him deemed satisfactory.

EIGHTH—That in the spring of 1870, on Mr. Tilton's return from a winter's sojourn, he noticed in his wife such evidences of absorption of her mind in Mr. Beecher, that in a short time an estrangement took place between her husband and herself, in consequence of which she went into the country earlier than usual for a summer sojourn. After an absence of seven weeks, she voluntarily returned to his home in Brooklyn, on the evening of July 3, 1870, when, and then and there, within a few hours after her arrival, and after exacting from her husband the solemn promise that he would not "kill Rev. Henry Ward Beecher no harm nor communicate to him what she was about to say, she made a circumstantial confession to her husband of the criminal facts hereinbefore stated, accompanied with citations from Mr. Beecher's arguments and reasonings with her to overcome her long maintained scruples against yielding to his desires, and declaring that she had committed no wrong to her husband or their marriage vow, quoting in support of this opinion that her pastor had repeatedly assured her that she was spotless and chaste, which she believed herself to be. She further stated that her sexual commerce with him had never proceeded from low or vulgar thoughts, either on her part or his, but always from pure affection and high religious love. She stated, furthermore, that Mr. Beecher habitually characterized their intimacy by the term "nest hiding," and he would suffer pain and sorrow if his hidden secret were ever made known. She said that her mind was often burdened by the deceit necessary for her to practice in order to prevent discovery, and that her conscience had many times impelled her to throw off this burthen of conjugal falsehood, by making a full confession to her husband, so that she would no longer be living before him a perpetual lie. In particular, she said that she had been on the point of making this confession a few months previously, during a severe illness, when she feared she might die. She affirmed, also, that Mr. Beecher had assured her repeatedly that he loved her better than he had ever loved any other woman, and she felt justified before God in her intimacy with him, save the necessary deceit which accompanied it, and by which she frequently suffered in her mind.

NINTH—That after the above named confession by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, she returned to the country to await such action by her husband as he might see fit to take; whereupon, after many considerations, the object of which was that she had not voluntarily gone astray, but had been artfully misled through religious reverence for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her spiritual guide, together also with a desire to protect the family from open shame, Mr. Tilton condoned the wrong, and he addressed to his wife such letters of affection, tenderness and respect as he felt would restore her wounded spirit, and which did partially produce that result.

TENTH—That in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, in consequence whereof, and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, expressed in writing in the paper put into the hands of Francis D. Moulton with a view to procure a harmonious interview between Tilton and Beecher, such an interview was arranged and carried out by Moulton at his then residence, on Clinton street, Beecher and Tilton meeting and speaking face to face then for the first time since Mrs. Tilton's confession of six months before. The paper in Mr. Moulton's hands was a statement by Mrs. Tilton of the substance of the confession which she had before made, and of her wish and prayer for reconciliation and peace between her pastor and her husband. This paper Francis D. Moulton gave Mr. Beecher the first knowledge which he had as yet received that Mrs. Tilton had made such a confession. At this interview between Beecher and Tilton permission was sought by Mr. Beecher to consult with Mrs. Tilton on that same evening. This permission being granted, Mr. Beecher departed from Mr. Moulton's house, and in about half an hour returned thither, expressing his remorse and shame, and declaring that his life and work seemed brought to a sudden end. Later in the same evening, Mr. Tilton, on returning to his house, found his wife weeping and in great distress, saying that what she had meant for peace had only given pain and anguish; that Mr. Beecher had just called on her, declaring that she had slandered him, and that he would probably be tried before a council of ministers, unless she would give him a written paper for his protection. Whereupon, she said, he dictated to her and she copied in her own handwriting a suitable paper for him to use to clear himself before a council of ministers. Mrs. Tilton having kept no copy of this paper, her husband asked her to make a distinct statement in writing of her design and meaning in giving it, whereupon she wrote as follows:

"DECEMBER 30, 1870, Midnight.

"My Dear Husband—I desire to leave with you, before going to bed, the statement that Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers, and I replied solemnly that I would, in case the accused was any other person than my husband. He (H. W. B.) dictated a letter, which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser, except my husband. This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons, save only yourself. I was ready to give him this letter, because he said, with pain, that my letter in your hands, addressed to him, dated December 29, 'had struck him dead and ended his career.' Since you and I are pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties!

"Affectionately,

"ELIZABETH."

On the next day, namely December 31, 1870, Mr. Moulton, on being informed by Mr. Tilton of the above-named transaction by Beecher, called on him (Beecher), at his residence, and told him that a reconciliation seemed suddenly made impossible by Beecher's nefarious act in procuring the letter which Mrs. Tilton had thus been improperly persuaded to make, falsely. Beecher promptly, through Moulton, returned the letter to Tilton, with an expression of shame and sorrow for having procured it in the manner he did. The letter was as follows:

"DECEMBER 30, 1870.

"Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave the letter implicating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under the assurance that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it—almost forced—when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements.

E. R. TILTON.

(Signed.)

"I desire to say explicitely that Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and gentleman.

(Signed) "E. R. TILTON."

At the time of Mr. Beecher's returning the above document to Mr. Tilton, through Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher requested Mr. Moulton to call at his residence in Columbia street, on the next day, which he did on the evening of January 1, 1871. A long interview then ensued, in which Mr. Beecher expressed to Mr. Moulton great contrition and remorse for his previous criminality with Mrs. Tilton, taking to himself shame for having misused his sacred office as a clergyman to corrupt her mind, expressing a determination to kill himself in case of exposure, and begging Mr. Tilton to take a pen and receive from his (Beecher's) lips an apology to be conveyed to Mr. Tilton, in the hope that such appeal would secure Mr. Tilton's forgiveness. The apology which Mr. Beecher dictated to Mr. Moulton, was as follows:

["In trust with F. D. Moulton.]

"My Dear Friend Moulton—I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. But others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out toward my friends and toward the poor child lying there and praying, with her folded hands. She is guiltless; sinned against; bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Mr Moulton in confidence.

(Signed) "H. W. BEECHER."

In the above document, the last sentence and the signature are in the handwriting of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

ELEVENTH—That Mrs. Tilton wrote the following letter to a friend:

"174 LIVINGSTONE STREET, BROOKLYN, January 5, 1871.

"Dear Friend—A cruel conspiracy has been formed against my husband, in which my mother and Mrs. Beecher have been the chief actors. * * * * * * *

"Yours truly,

"ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

TWELFTH—That in the following month Mr. Moulton, wishing to bind Messrs. Tilton and Beecher by mutual expressions of good spirit, elicited from them the following correspondence:

"BROOKLYN, February 7, 1871.

"My Dear Friend—In several conversations with you, you have asked about my feelings towards Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of this kind in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that, notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project, by whomsoever proposed, for any exposure of his secret to the public, and, if I know myself at all, shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances, act toward me. I ought to add that your own good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached.

"Ever yours, affectionately,

"THEODORE TILTON.

"To Frank Moulton."

On the same day, Mr. Beecher wrote to Mr. Moulton the following:

"FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

"My Dear Friend Moulton—I am glad to send you a book, &c.

Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom to serve me as you have. Now have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from Heaven on three unhappier creatures, that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has, in you, a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we thus united. I have before

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874.

ALL the indications point to low-priced wheat and flour for the current crop year—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE third party organs may as well haul down their colors. East and West indications multiply that the whole movement will come to an end before it is fairly begun.

The New York *World* is unable to do justice to the Indiana Democratic platform. It is no great matter, however. The Republicans of that State will do full justice to its supporters.

SENATOR THURMAN is engaged in preparingan elaborate campaign speech to be delivered in Ohio in the fall. Wonder how he will manage to ride those two currency horses that are so frantically galloping in different directions?

AFTER all, there is something like pathos in the last impotent struggles of a giant approaching dissolution. Let it writhe and rave—Democracy. In a brief space it will vanish into utter oblivion, and the kindly past will shroud all its footprints from sight.

DEMOCRATIC papers throughout the country are enthusiastic in the belief that the "signs of the times all point unmistakably to the immediate restoration of the Democratic cause to power in the nation." But, then, so they were immediately following Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and other Union reverses.

THE State entomologist of Missouri has just published a report of the bugs, beneficial and noxious, which make that Commonwealth their abode. It is a little strange that so scientific and indefatigable a bug-hunter should have omitted all reference to the most pestilential of this whole tribe of insects—the Bourbon humbug.

DURING his recent visit to Washington, Vice President WILSON, who possesses a remarkably keen political vision, spoke quite freely of politics, and expressed his belief that the fall elections would be favorable to the Republican party, while perhaps definitely developing some issues which now appear doubtful and misty. In the last Presidential campaign, every one of his predictions as to how the different States of the Union would vote, was verified.

THE principal characteristic of the anthracite coal trade, just now, seems to be languor, and forwarders are represented as being unanimously of opinion that no revival will set in until the general fall business begins. The associated carrying companies last week resolved to continue during the month of August the present decreased output of fifty per cent. off of the ten million basis, and to confine the shipments to tide water to fifty per cent. of the production.

DO THE Southern States never intend to let the past become the past? Are the embers of the civil war to be kept smouldering for all time to come? The Washington *Republican* publishes a list of forty-eight companies of the militia of a single State—Georgia—bearing United States arms, drawn from the arsenals of the General Government, which refuse to carry the United States flag. It is by no means certain that a little more military reconstruction will not be needed in that section, presently.

THE colored Republican National Committee, it seems, are taking steps to defeat the renomination of those Southern Republican members of Congress who voted against the Civil Rights bill at the last session. Nor, in truth, can we blame them. There was a vast amount of contemptible cowardice and evasive dealing exhibited during that struggle, and if a few specimens of this non-vertebrated class should be, politically speaking, hung up to dry by way of warning and example, it might be all the better for those who shall follow after.

AN IMPORTANT matter for inventors and manufacturers to bear in mind is, that the law by which expiring patents may be extended by the Commissioner of Patents, will expire on the second of March next, after which time the life of all patents will be limited to seventeen years. Inasmuch as notice of application is required to be published ninety days prior to a hearing, the time in which applications can be filed will expire on the second of December of the present year. There are a number of persons in our city to whom this is a matter of direct concern.

THE bids for the remaining $175,000,000 of the five per cent. stock authorized by Congress will be opened to-morrow. The two per cent. forfeit money will be credited on the Treasury books to the bidder. Ninety days is then allowed in which to call and pay for the bonds. A quarter's interest, in the meanwhile, is running on them, to be paid by the subscriber, but he will be credited on the other hand with the interest on the called sixes. The difference between the two rates will be about one-half of a cent, which the Treasury pays. The one-half per cent. commission will be saved, and the exchange of interest will be the profit to the investor. Considerable solicitude is felt as to the result of the step.

SOME time ago we stated that Professor LANGSTON, of Washington City, a noted colored orator, had prepared a lecture on "CHARLES SUMNER," in which he proposed to show that the negroes were themselves responsible for the Massachusetts statesman's advocacy of HORACE GREELEY for President, inasmuch as they failed to encourage him to act otherwise during the time he was deliberating whether he should or should not support Mr. GREELEY's candidature. This, however, does not seem to have been the case. A leading member of the colored race, who went with the GREELEY movement, states that a few days before Senator SUMNER published his letter urging colored men to support GREELEY, he called upon the Senator for the express purpose of learning, if possible, why he did not declare himself unequivocally in favor of the coalition candidate. In answer to a direct inquiry he said that he had expected to have spoken sooner, but friends had been pleading with him to remain silent. He had also hesitated because his colleague, Senator WILSON, was upon the ticket with GRANT.

His visitor reminded him that he did not belong to Massachusetts alone, but that he was the property of the nation, his whole life having been given for the benefit of a race, but a small portion of which had ever seen Massachusetts. To which he responded:

"I have my doubts whether a nything I can say will do any good *now*. I have hesitated too long. Colored men are not prepared to accept advice from me."

It is evident that the Massachusetts Senator clearly recognized the fact that the colored people could not, under any circumstances, be induced to desert the Republican organization, and it is also plain that he himself all the time contemplated supporting the GREELEY movement.

PENALTY FOR KIDNAPPING.

The statement has been made in a number of papers, in referring to the abduction of little CHARLIE ROSS, that there is no adequate penalty for child stealing—that the utmost punishment that could be inflicted, in case of the arrest of the perpetrators, would be for the larceny of the clothing worn by the child, or for assault and battery in taking it off by force. The offense of kidnapping was punished at common law until the adoption of the penal code in 1860, the ninety-fourth section of which reads as follows:

"If any person shall maliciously, either by force or fraud, lead, take or carry away, or decoy or entice away, any child under the age of ten years, with the intent to deprive its parent or parents, or any other person having the lawful charge or care of such child, of the possession of such child, by concealing and detaining such child from such parent or parents, or other person or persons having the lawful charge or care of it, or with intent to steal any article of apparel or ornament or other thing of value or use upon or about the person of such child, to whomsoever such article may belong, or shall receive and harbor with any such intent as aforesaid any such child, knowing the same to have been so by force or fraud led, taken or carried, or decoyed or enticed away, as aforesaid, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding seven years."

Among the newspapers which have fallen into the mistake of supposing that there is no sufficient penalty for kidnapping children is the Pittsburgh *Post*. In yesterday's issue it says:

"Little Charlie Ross has not been found yet, although there has been one arrest made on suspicion. But even suppose that he should be found, and his abductors arrested, there is no adequate punishment that could be meted out to them, simply because little Charlie Ross has a white skin. If he were a negro, his captors would get a term in the penitentiary under the penal code for kidnapping him, but being white, his kidnappers can only be punished for assault and battery at most. This is one of the beautiful laws passed by the Radicals in Pennsylvania as soon as they came into power. * * * * * The law as it stands on our own statute books is a sufficient comment upon the party that enacted it. It excludes nearly the whole population of the State from its protection. White children may be stolen with impunity under the law. Democratic statutes protect the whole community, irrespective of color and previous condition. That is the difference between Radical and Democratic legislation."

We have charitably called this a "mistake" of the *Post*, under the belief that it may have been misled by some other blundering editor. The attempt, however, to make political capital out of the matter, by asserting that there is no law to punish the stealing of white children, while care has been taken to punish the kidnapping of those who have black skins, leads to the supposition that the *Post* is at its old tricks—lying for the sake of getting a whack at the "Radical party." This view is strengthened by the fact that the *Post* cites the very next section of the penal code (the ninety-fifth) making it a misdemeanor to kidnap "any free negro or mulatto," with the design of selling into slavery, under a penalty of two thousand dollars fine and twelve years imprisonment.

The *Post* will now perceive, if it did not know it before, that there is "adequate punishment" provided for those guilty of child stealing. It will perceive that it makes no difference, under the law, whether the stolen child has a white or a black skin—the penalty is the same. It will perceive that "the law as it stands" is very different from the law as laid down by the *Post*, and that, instead of being "a sufficient comment on the party that enacted it," it is a sufficient rebuke to the stupidity or mendacity of the *Post*.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

As a rule people do not err on the side of excess, either in the charity or in the admiration with which they judge the actions of others, but it seems that we have lately erred grossly in that unusual way. It is, of course, humiliating and otherwise unpleasant to make the confession, but there is no respectable alternative, and the sooner the mistake can be corrected the better. We allude to our assumption a few days ago, when referring to the late Chicago fire, that the people of that wonderful city, duly impressed by the calamity of 1871, had taken all possible precautions against a repetition of the catastrophe. Surely a sufficient apology for the assumption must occur to everybody who retains any memory of the impression produced by the great and terrible disaster even upon those who only heard of it by report. Who could reasonably doubt that the men who had lost their entire visible possessions by the conflagration or who had barely escaped with their lives from their burning houses, would neglect no means which ingenuity and science have contrived, or which money could purchase, to prevent the recurrence of such desolation. And yet we and others who thus reasoned, reasoned falsely, and in presuming that the recent fire gained headway and caused wide spread ruin in spite of all fitting arrangements for giving the alarm and in the face of a perfectly organized and trained fire-department furnished with all requisite apparatus, we drew exclusively upon faith or imagination. The agencies supposed adequate to the resistance of any fire to which the city in its peculiar position might seem liable had no existence in rerum natura.

It is true that, after the fire of 1871, vast importance was attached, in the minds of citizens, to an efficent fire department. Not only in the Councils but in private circles and in the newspapers the subject was discussed with infinite earnestness and thoroughness, as the talkers and writers no doubt fancied. After all, however it is pretty safe to conclude, that the subject was treated even by those who debated it most zealously and patiently as quite subordinate in interest to the subject of rebuilding the city which had just been destroyed. So much seems clear enough now, as if so much had not been disclosed by the recent calamity, it would have been apparent from the statements which the calamity has called forth. Thus the Chicago *Times*, in an article quoted yesterday in the COMMERCIAL, after describing the exertions of the municipal authorities to provide an efficient fire department, claiming that they had "strained every nerve to place it upon a footing of efficiency," charges it with utter inefficiency. "Engines without steam, and apparatus unwieldy and useless at the very moment of emergency" are only two items in the specification. Additional light was, a few days ago, shed on the deficiencies of the department by an article in the *Staats Zeitung*. While giving the working members of the body full credit for personal courage and good will, the *Staats Zeitung* alleged that, in combating the flames, they appeared very much as a crowd of brave but undisciplined men appear in conflict with a thoroughly trained army corps. At a glance the looker on could perceive that there was neither order nor systematic method in the professional resistance opposed to the conflagration. There was no arrangement of reserves, no such disposition of the force as to relieve the exhausted men by withdrawing them for a season wholly from the work, or into less laborious positions, while moving fresh men into their places. Some arrived too late at the scene of struggle, and the firemen, while doing their best, were often seriously interfered with and embarrassed in their exertions by the blindly tentative efforts of multitudes who fain would lend a helping hand. Even the apparatus of the firemen, the hose for instance, was sometimes, and perhaps often, crushed and torn by private carriages and other vehicles violently driven hither and thither. Besides, the water pipes were too small sufficiently to supply the hose; the blowing up of houses seemed to be under no competent or even authorized guidance, and was, therefore, executed with the indecision of ignorance or was fatally delayed by the interference or the objection of persons, perhaps owners, or possibly municipal authorities but in either case, however well meaning, persons destitute of the knowledge or the coolness required under the circumstances. It should seem also that the blowing up method when applied was not applied on a scale from which valuable results were to be looked for.

To guard against misunderstanding, we must state that some of these charges, as we recall the tenor of the article in the *Staats Zeitung*, were rather implied than directly alleged. The writer of the article was strongly of the opinion that Chicago will not have a really efficient fire department until it shall condescend to learn and appropriate at least some features of the method of extinguishing fires which has been elaborated and perfected in Germany since the great fire at Hamburg in 1842. The method is, in fact, an art, which, gradually improved by practice and reflection in the application of science, may be justly compared with the art of war, in its place in the rank with it. In the presence of the late calamity in Chicago, recalling the brilliant success with which they had seen this carefully developed method applied in arresting fire, Germans could not help wishing that it might be imported and naturalized. In particular, they felt sure that a manager trained in its use would have prevented as fatal to success all such examples of shortcoming and bungling as those specified above; a most reasonable belief, which implies neither presumption nor extravagance on the part of those who entertain it.

It is certain that if the fire department in our American cities be seriously defective, the fault lies in the method of its operation rather than in the men. There can be no doubt that Americans are well gifted with the qualities required in the work. It is quite likely that a properly qualified man who carefully examined not only the German but the British and French arrangements for the extinguishment of fires, might discover several things susceptible of useful application in this country. Perhaps it is a little strange that no attempt has been made, so far as we know, to improve our American method by sending a commissioner abroad to study foreign ways of putting out fires. Ever since the Chicago fire of 1871, wehave all been ready enough to admit the insufficiency, or at least the uncertainty, of our own ways. Even here in Pittsburgh, where the fire department is so efficient, few will pretend that they feel secure, or that more might not be done to insure safety. We may, therefore, anticipate that when two or three, or a half dozen more American cities shall have been desolated, if not before, measures will be taken to introduce those completely systematized and perfected methods of fighting fire developed in some countries of ancient Europe by "old experience" and the sensitiveness resulting from the common possession of objects of fictitious or ideal or sentimental value; objects which, once consumed, no money can restore or replace. An extensive fire in modern America, however it may impoverish, rends comparatively few hearts with the distress of perished heirlooms and priceless treasures of art.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"If from my nature could be taken now
All memories, passions, hopes, the love and grace
Which is of thee, and maketh up the whole,
'Twould leave the merest shadow of a soul."

Tilton does not appear to be a retractionist.

Suppose we were to have an inter-collegiate skating match next winter?

To-morrow we shall know whether we can get along without a "syndicate."

Berrying alive. California makes two million dollars this year, from berry crops.

Grass, the great crop of New Englandand the Middle States, is being secured in excellent condition.

As plain as the nose on your face. An Iowa saloon has for its sign the simple and appropriate word "Nose-paint."

We are at last likely to know exactly what the "tempest-tossed" has been brooding over for so many years.

There is "a wow, a wiot and a wumpus" in the Democratic camp—and all about the Indiana Democratic platform.

Whatever may be the contents of Tilton's budget, his occupation is now gone. He is like a cuttle-fish which has lost its sac.

Protestant places of worship are becoming so numerous in Rome that they will presently be expected to compete for converts.

Washington city is making shrewd bids for popularity as a place of residence. A flourishing divorce business is being transacted there.

Isn't the explanation of this "mind-reading" mystery to be found in the doctrine of involuntary impulse on the part of the subject?

Some of the papers are discussing the question of "marriage as a sanitary measure." We have known it to produce insanitary results.

The wool clip, which is the first crop that farmers market, has been generally sold at prices two or three cents above the rates obtained last year.

The wheat crop in most of the States is already harvested, and the oats and barley will have been gathered before the end of the present month.

The Agassiz Memorial Fund is getting into the second series of its teens. It now exceeds $112,000. It deserves to grow fast and become very large.

The San Francisco ordinance levying a tax of fifteen dollars per quarter on Chinese laundrymen has been declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Nearly all descriptions of manufactured articles are now cheap, and there has not been a more favorable opportunity for obtaining goods for many years.

Chicago is greatly excited over the necessity of doing something to protect itself against fire. We believe that it was similarly aroused some three years ago.

It is singular that the opposition press has not yet attributed Texas's good crops, and excellent weather, to the fact that she has a Democratic State government.

The feeling has been wide-spread that Columbia College was a sort of high school, lacking any genuine college life or *esprit du corps*. This will now be remedied.

Our composite nationality. Guests from sixteen different countries, including Mexico, France, Russia, England and Africa, are boarding at an interior Illinois hotel.

The Chicago newspapers are fiercely quarreling as to which exhibited the most enterprise about the late fire. This is felly; they will all sizzle together some day.

Joaquin Miller's name has been stricken from the roll of two London clubs, of which he was made an honorary member last year. What has he been doing, and who was she?

And now Satan has got among the pear trees, where he is doing as much mischief as he did in apples with the happy pair in Eden. He appears in the unpleasing form of the Slug-worm.

In addition to overhauling the secret service force of the Treasury Department, there is to be an immediate examination and reorganization of the special agencies of that Department.

Blasting rocks with giant powder has injured sixty dwellings on Jersey City Heights. "Blast giant powder!" is what the owners of the dwellings might say, without being particularly blast-phemous.

"An exchange says 'Barnum is looking for a wild ass that escaped from his animal show recently.' We'll be bound that that identical wild ass is here in Louisville now."—*Courier-Journal*.

Shouldn't wonder in the least, judging from the columns of that paper.

There is a fine attraction now at Niagara for nervous and sensitive souls. There is the body of a man in the whirlpool, which can be distinctly seen from the bank. All efforts to get the body have proved unsuccessful, as it is hurled around.

A Cincinnati German paper asserts that a good fire extinguishing apparatus can only be made by European masters. This is drawing it a little too strong, when we consider how infinitely far in advance of Europe America was and still is in the invention and perfection of fire engines.

New York City has not a place of public amusement left open, save one. Such a thing is wholly unparalleled in its theatrical annals, and the consequence is that when night comes on there is a numerous population that absolutely does not know what to do with itself.

The great West is happy. The mines, herds and fields are fruitful. The miners are working, the shafts are sinking, the mineral is rising, the mills are grinding, the rains are falling, the streams are flowing, vegetables, fruits and grains are growing, and the best harvest in years is now ripening or dropping before the reaper.

PERSONAL.

The report that Mrs. Abbe Sage McFarland-Richardson is to be married to a Chicago gentleman is untrue. She is engaged on literary work and supporting those dependent upon her.

Mr. Wm. P. Shearman, who has been elected Treasurer of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, was formerly a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, under Mr. Delano.

Captain Thomas, of the "Greece" has received a gold medal from the Humane Society for the rescue of the passengers of the "Europe." Silver medals have been given to the officers and bronze medals and two hundred cents to the men who went in the boats.

Rev. John S. Glendening, the young pastor who figures so unfortunately in a domestic scandal in Jersey City, has published a card in which he says: "The charged against me is utterly false, and I only ask a suspension of public opinion until the facts of the case are made known by a judicial investigation, which I understand must be delayed a few weeks."

A Louisville merchant recently received the subjoined apology from a Southern debtor: "Sir:—The firm of —— is busted, and Mr. R—— has gone away with all that was left. For myself, I am no able to pay anything. I am nearly barefooted; the seat of my pants is out, and my shirt is as ragged as a politician's conscience; besides, I have a big family to take care of, *who are in the same condition*. Yours respectfully, ——." It is hardly necessary to say the bill was canceled and sent south immediately.

Secretary Bristow's recent journey to Kentucky, was caused by the death of an uncle of Mrs. Bristow, and the necessity of preparing to administer upon a large estate. This uncle, who was very wealthy, left but two heirs, Mrs. Gen. Bristow and her married sister, to whom the whole of the entire estate willed. Gen. Bristow was made by the will sole executor of the estate, and his business in Kentucky was to make arrangements to enter upon his duties as executor. Mrs. Bristow, under this will, thus comes into possession of about $250,000.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "The recent gift by James Lick, of California, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a monument to the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" suggests the idea that Philadelphia could do no nobler or patriotic work by July 4, 1876, than to commemorate in like manner the name of her native son, the author of "Hail Columbia," Joseph Hopkinson. It is a song which will be immortal so long as liberty shall live. It always impresses me more than any of our national airs. Let the monument cost, say $100,000, and be all of Pennsylvania iron, bronzed. On the base, in large, raised, imperishable letters, let the words of the song be placed."

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Sermons by Notable Men—A Pioneer of Methodism —Churches—The Farmers Busy—Splendid Crops—Mills—Congressional Conference.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., July 20, 1874.

Yesterday morning the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church of this place had the pleasure of listening to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Meadville, one of the first Methodist ministers who ever preached in Brookville, he having been stationed here forty-one years ago. At that time Brookville was but a small settlement, hardly worthy the name of a town; what is now our business center was then little more than a forest. Very few of the pioneers remain among us, and it seems almost like a voice from the dead to hear a discourse from one who lived with and talked to those who have long since gone to their final resting place, and been forgotten by the generations that follow after them. Father M. is now quite an old man, and can now behold in place of the vast wilderness a thriving borough of near 3,000 inhabitants.

The pulpit in the Presbyterian church was filled by Dr. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, who delivered a very able and interesting sermon. Whilst we are speaking of the churches, we might say that Brookville is supplied with as able a corps of ministers as you will find anywhere. Services are held twice each Sabbath in six churches, by the following named pastors: Presbyterian, Rev. A. B. Fields; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. R. B. Boyd; United Presbyterian, Rev. G. C. Vincent; Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. J. M. Wonders; Baptist, Rev. J. S. Wightnour; Catholic, Rev. J. C. Weinker. All of the above have large congregations, which will prove our population to be a church-going people.

The farmers in this section have been quite busy for some time, looking after their crops, which we are pleased to say, will be abundant this year. We are told that the wheat crop will be larger than it has been for twenty years. Although the absence of rain for some weeks affected the oats somewhat, still an average crop is expected, and owners of horses are pleased to think that they may not have to pay eighty cents per bushel for their oats the coming year. We will doubtless have an abundance of fruit of every kind, especially peaches.

We have before neglected to mention some of our fine mills in and about Brookville. Prominent among the saw mills are two on Redbank, just a short distance below the railroad depot, one of them owned by Mr. R. J. Nicholson, and the other by Messrs. Carrier, Newsome & Osborne. These mills have been but recently built, and furnished with the best machinery in the market, and for capacity will equal any in the country. We understand the latter gentlemen intend adding a planer to their mill and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing worked lumber. These are among our most enterprising lumbermen, whoare always awake to their interests in this direction. They own extensive lumber tracts further up the stream from which there mills are supplied. We will have more to say of them hereafter, as well as a host of other fine mills in our county, which will give a better idea of our extensive lumber trade.

The Republican Congressional Conference for this district, composed of Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion and Forest counties, will be held at Kittanning tomorrow, when we will send you the result. In order to make the mail we must close for the present. MENTOR.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

A Pleasant Resort for Weary Pittsburghers —Places of Interest—Jamestown—Griffith's Point—What It Costs.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GRIFFITH'S POINT,
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, July 20th, 1874.

Any one who has ever visited this charming sheet of water, situated in the southwestern part of New York State, will concur in the statement that there are few more beautiful places in the country. Being about 1,200 feet above the ocean, it enjoys pure air and cool, pleasant breezes. The lake is about eighteen miles long by two wide, is well stocked with fish, and affords every opportunity for rowing, sailing, fishing and bathing.

A more pleasant excursion cannot well be imagined than to leave Pittsburgh by the Buffalo Express at 6:45 A. M., riding all day through beautiful scenery, along the Allegheny river and up the Oil Creek valley, arriving about five o'clock at Mayville, a pretty little village on the upper end of the lake. There take the boat for Bemus Point, Lake View, Griffith's or Fluvanna, at all of which places there are fine hotels and the best of accommodations. Jamestown, at the lower end of the lake, is one of the most thriving and picturesque little places in the country, and visitors to the lake should not fail to spend at least a day or two there.

One of the coolest and pleasantest places on the lake is Griffith's. It affords special facilities for sailing and rowing, and that, perhaps, is why we are prejudiced in its favor.

Sunrises and sunsets are especially beautiful here, and to a lover of nature there is a feast spread out for the eye, that is inexhaustible. Altogether, it is one of the most enjoyable places we have ever visited, and any one contemplating or desiring a cheap and pleasant excursion cannot do better than to come here. The fare both ways, over the Buffalo express, is only $8 40, and boarding can be had anywhere at very reasonable rates. MART.

Faith.

By faith are men saved in more things than theology makes any note of. There was one Heck, a farmer, living near Arcanum, Ohio, who imbibed from some dream, vision, or other source, a fixed notion that he is to die in bed, of sickness, and hence that no accident or violence can possibly kill him. Thus believing, Heck went to war as a soldier in the Union armies. He had his arm broken and was shot through and through in one of the battles. The surgeons looked him for a dead man; but Heck's faith in his destiny was so strong that he laughed at the surgeons, and got well. Presently in another battle, he caught it again; but he recovered again. Taking leave then of his part of him home, he went to farming. With his faith in a peaceful death, he was not easily frightened, and was rather reckless. Last Saturday, while driving a team attached to a reaper, having only one arm, a jolt threw him off the seat, and he was struck by the divider, and then by the cutter bar, cutting out three ribs, laying his lungs open to sight and otherwise terribly mangling his body and limbs. The doctors said he would die, sure, inside of forty-eight hours. Heck, in as strong a voice as he had left, swore that he was going to get well, and related his faith about dying in bed of sickness, which he said proves that he cannot be killed by violence. And he is getting well—at least all his symptoms are favorable, and he continues to swear that he is going to recover. The doctors say that his faith has a great effect in keeping up his strength and spirits, and even has a direct physical effect upon his body; and that, if he lives, it will be his faith that saves him. By all the usual rules, he ought to die; but he don't die because he thinks he can't die.

Cleveland Club Races.

We give below a programme of the races which are to take place at Cleveland next week. The premiums, as will be observed, are very liberal, and the attendance of a large number of first-class horses is assured:

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 28.

No. 1—Purse $5,000, for 2:24 class; $3,000 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third.

No. 2—Purse $3,500, for 2:30 class; $1,750 to first, $625 to second, $375 to third, $250 to fourth.

No. 3—Purse $1,500, for 2:50 class; $750 to first, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

No. 4—Purse $3,500, free to all; $2,100 to first, $875 to second, $625 to third.

Purse 5—Purse $4,000, for 2:29 class; $2,400 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third.

No. 6—Purse $5,000, running; $300 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third; mile heats.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY JULY 30.

No. 7—Purse $2,000, for 2:40 class; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth.

No. 8—Purse $5,000, for 2:26 class; $3000 to first, $1,250 to second, $700 to third.

No. 8—Purse $800, running; $480 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third; mile heats 3 in 5.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 31.

No. 10—Purse $3,500, for 2:31 class; $2,100 to first, $875 to second, $525 to third.

No. 11—Purse $6,000, for 2:20 class; $3,600 to first, $1,500 to second, $900 to third.

No. 12—Purse $1,200, running, $720 to first, $300 to second, $180 to third; dash of two miles.

THE delicate tests in the Boston fire alarm office lately shows that one of the electric currents had been interrupted, and two men were sent out to look up the leak. With much patience they continued their investigations, untill they finally located the trouble between two signal boxes in the locality named. Then they examined the wire connecting the two boxes, and found it intact. But the tests continued to contradict the evidence of the eyes, and a closer scrutiny developed the fact that what they had before regarded as a piece of kite line which some flyaway kite had left there hanging upon the main wire, was a fine insulated copper wire which ran from the house-top on which the main wire was supported down to the yard below, where it was attached to an iron bar driven deep in the ground. What to make of this arrangement they did not know, but they were soon enlightened, when a party of boys entered the yard and, under the direction of a youth of fifteen, who lived in the house named, joined hands and were given a good smart electrical shock, which astonished them and amused the youthful operator much. The ingenuity displayed by this boy was considered great and exhibited a good deal of knowledge of the eccentricities of the subtile electric fluid.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Vice President Colfax's Movements.

(From the South Bend Tribune, July 17.)

Mr. Colfax's programme for the immediate future is an address to-morrow afternoon at the public installation of officers of the new Odd Fellows' Lodge at North Liberty; another at the temperance mass meeting in Mishawaka Sabbath afternoon; and a third at the Methodist Sabbath school concert in that place Sabbath evening. He will also speak at a temperance mass meeting at Hillsdale, Mich., Saturday afternoon, July 25th. Himself and family will start on August 3d on their pleasure trip to Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. The time of their stay will be about two months. Mr. Colfax very much needs the rest which this jaunt will bring him, although his health has been wonderfully preserved, considering the strain upon him made by the past several months of almost uninterrupted travel and speaking. Upon his last return home he found invitations to address a State Immigration Convention in Mississippi, and an anniversary celebration at the opposite extremity of the Union, in Portland, Maine. He was obliged to decline both in consequence of his trip to the West. If his calumniators derive any satisfaction from their efforts, they ought to be welcome to it, for it is plain that his friends are more warmly attached to him now than before, and that his popularity is more wide-spread to-day than ever.

THE art of dyeing woolen, cotton and silk materials has been rapidly ipmroving during the last 50 years. New chemical agents have been discovered, and through them charming colors, hitherto unknown, have been obtained. But the use of these agents is not always void of danger, and a proof of this is the accident which recently befell Mme. B——, one of the artists at the Theatre Francais. At the close of a dinner, during which she had been livelier and wittier than usual, she suddenly turned pale and fell in a deep swoon. Restoratives were applied without success, and the guests were becoming alarmed, when one of them noticed the toilette worn by the sufferer—a splendid faille train of rich, velvety green shade. Struck by the sudden inspiration, he had the dress taken off, and Mme. B——soon after recovered her senses. Her green dress, dyed by means of copper oxide, was simple poisoning her. About ten years ago a handsome violet shade was adopted, and it became the fashion for young children to wear long stockings of that color. The poor children all became ill, and the parents were puzzled to detect the cause, when some one took into his head to analyze the dye used to color the stockings, and it was found to contain a strong poison.

Fraud Loves a Shining Mark.

A great medicine is always a target for fraud. Shallow cheats, without the talent to originate anything useful, or the decency to permit an article of superior excellence to speak for its mission, without striving to turn a dishonest penny by attempting to substitute trash in its place, are now engaged in imitating and counterfeiting Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular tonic and restorative in the civilized world. A brood of local bitters, mixtures of damaged drugs with worse liquor, has cropped out all over the country. Nothing but the sales of these pernicious slops are too insignificant to affect the interest of a staple remedy, at seems a duty to warn the public against them. The color of the true specific may be simulated, but its cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, intermittent fever, constipation, nervous debility, &c., cannot be imitated.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, on all sums left with them six months semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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SPARKLING SODA WATER.
The Frost King takes the lead for drawing a nice, cool, delicious and
SPARKLING GLASS OF SODA,
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All the leading patent and proprietary medicines of worth, together with a fine assortment of imported Perfumery, Toilet Waters, Cosmetics, Combs and Hair Brushes, constantly on hand, in endless variety. Remember the place,
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Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best public schools. Morning prayers. Laboratory and students' practice daily exc. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in English training. Physical culture. Calisthenics. Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.
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MWF President of Faculty.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin on the 9th of October. All pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful, grounds ample. Buildings spacious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PALMER, Esq., 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SWATARA INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, located at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. The next session will begin on the 1st of September. For Circulars apply to
EDWARD J. KOONS, President,
Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa.
Reference—Rev. W. A. Passavant, D.D., Pittsburgh. ws

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Summer Resort.
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Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
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Everything Marked Down.
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No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Pr

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6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1874.

The usual midsummer quiet reigns supreme and there seems to be no effort making toward greater activity. A very large portion of our active men are away from home taking their summer vacation, and those who remain behind do not appear disposed to press matters at present. In fact it is doubtful if any amount of pressing would lead to any material results. The only show of activity is in grain and cotton, neither of which affect our local market to any great extent. However, business men are looking forward to and making preparations for an early fall trade, and most of them are encouraged by the out-look. These hopes are based on the promise of a brilliant harvest and on the long continued abstinence from purchasing on the part of consumers.

The brightest anticipation of the near future are based upon the encouraging reports of the crops in all sections of this country and abroad. Unless unforseen disaster should invadedate the present prospect, this will be a year of plenty and reviving prosperity. The long continued depression in business and the general anxiety for the future, that pervades all classes, will not fail to find relief in abondant harvests, cheap food and the increased production of natural wealth now indicated.

With the removal of the elements of uncertainty that have so long obstructed recovery from the disaster of last year, a long step toward substantial prosperity, confidence and reviving enterprise will be made.

—The quotations of sales of local stocks given yesterday were so awkwardly put in type as to be unintelligible. We therefore repeat them:

Fifty shares of Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad stock sold for $7 50 a share; fifty shares of Columbia Oil Company stock sold at $4 00 a share; forty shares of the Union Insurance Company, having $27 00 per share paid in, sold for $14 00 a share; fifty shares of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold for seventy-five cents a share, the par value of the stock being $100.

A policy of life insurance for $25,000, in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, was bought in by the Company for $2,500.

—Ours is not the only country which finds it a difficult thing to control railroads so that they will transport persons and freight of the same kind at a uniform rate per mile, charging no higher rates for short than for long distances. A Committee of the British Parliament recently reported this plan of regulating railroads impracticable, for the following sensible reasons:

1. It would prevent railways from lowering their fares and rates so as to compete with traffic by sea or canal, or by a shorter and otherwise cheaper railway, and would thus deprive the public of the benefit of competition and the company of a legitimate source of profit.

2. It would prevent railways from making perfectly fair arrangements for conveying, at lower rates than usual, goods brought in large and constant quantities, or for conveying for long distances at a lower rate than for short distances.

3. It would compel a company to carry for the same rate over a line which has been very expensive in its construction, or on which the gradients or otherwise, is very expensive in working, for which it carries over less expensive lines.

An effort was made by those interested in the Missouri river commerce, in the recent Congress, to so regulate the Pacific Railroad as to require it to thus equalize mileage rates, so as to enable shippers west of the Missouri to transhipp their freight on to steamers when it reached them by rail. But it was shown that it would enable the Pacific road as much to transport a given quantity of freight the short distance to the Missouri river, or to bring it 500 miles eastward to other distant eastern points, it taking no more handling in the longer than in the shorter distance. This mileage rate is not practicable either in this country or in Great Britain.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 21, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold, c.	110½	110¾	110¾	110¾	110½
U. S., 6's, 1887	....	....	....	....	116
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	118	....	....	....	118
" 5-20's, 1862	113½	....	....	....	113½
5-20's, 1864	115⅞	....	....	....	115½
5-20's, 1865	117	....	....	....	117
5-20's, 1865, new	116¼	....	....	....	116¼
5-20's, 1867	117⅞	....	....	....	117⅞
5-20's, 1868	117⅞	....	....	....	117⅞
10-40's	112	....	....	....	112⅛
10-40's, coupons	112⅛	....	....	....	112⅛
Currency 6's	117¾	....	....	....	117¾
New 5 per cent	111	....	....	....	111
Western Union Tel	71⅞	....	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44	44¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	107
Wells-Fargo Express	....	74½	....	74	....
American Express	....	60	....	60	....
United States Express	....	....	....	60	....
New York Central	....	99¾	....	99¾	....
Erie	22	21¾	....	21¾	21¾
Michigan Central	....	69	....	70	....
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	....	74¾	73⅞
Illinois Central	....	96	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	87¾
Chicago & Northw'n	37¾	37¾	....	37¾	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	67
Rock Island	....	98¾	....	98¾	98
St. Paul, common	35	34¾	....	35	35
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	54
Wabash, common	25½	25¾	....	25¾	25¼
Union Pacific	....	26	....	26¼	26¼
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	103
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	125	....	....	125
Hannibal & St. Jos	....	25½	....	....	25½
C., C. & I. C.	....	17	....	17	17
Tennessee, Old	....	....	....	....	....
Do. New	....	....	....	....	79¾
South Carolinas, April	....	....	....	....	71
Do. July	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	92½

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	87¾	....
Pennsylvania scrip	102	....
Reading	55¼	55⅝
United Companies of N. Jersey	124	....
Oil Creek	5¼	5½
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Central Transportation Company	43¼	43½
Empire Transportation Company	....	53
Pan Handle 7's	102	62

—Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
June 15, 1874	½@¾	1½@¾
July 20 days for $50	⅝@⅞	⅞ at ¼
Gold, 60 days for $100	at ¼	at ¼
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2¼	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2¼
Harlem	2½@3	2½@3
Erie	2½@3	3 @3¼
Lake Shore	2 @2½	2 @2½
Northwestern	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Rock Island	1½@2¼	2 @3
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
Wabash	1½@2¼	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1½@2¼	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C., C. & I. C.	2 @2½	2½@3

Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares..... $6 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares..... 12 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 21, 1874.

The state of trade to-day was generally fair, with a moderate degree of activity among wholesale dry goods, groceries, grain and commission houses. Merchants generally report an improvement in trade so far this month, over that of June, and all are sanguine of an active and profitable business as soon as the fall trade opens up.

Changes of prices are not important to-day. The tendency in apples, potatoes, and the other fruits and vegetables of the season, is downward, and the market is abundantly supplied. In groceries, sugars are firm, and show an advancing tendency, while coffees are weak. The grain market is unchanged, with oats and corn firm at high prices, while wheat is weak and drooping. Hay is scarce and high. Flour is steady, if we except a slightly easier feeling in winter wheat flours, caused by the appearance of new wheat flour in in the market.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,300
Corn, sks	1,000
Oats, sks	1,074
Bacon, pcs	1,800
Cheese, tons	35
Butter, pkgs	22
Bacon, lbs	175
Hides	41

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market to-day exhibited no especial features differing from those of the previous day. Receipts of wheat and oats are much more liberal, as we report to-day 3,400 bushels of the former, and 12,685 bushels of the latter. Wheat is moderately active, but prices tend downward, with, however, no quotable change from yesterday. We quote at $1 20 per bushel for new red winter; $1 25@1 30 for old do; $1 30 for new white; $1 35 for old do. Corn is in light supply and firm at 82@83c for car; shelled is in better request at 78@80c for high-mixed. Oats are in free supply, but prices are well maintained to-day, although the vibratory character of this market, prevents any improvement, probable, that to-morrow or next day, there may be a downward movement. We quote at 66@66c for white; 63@65c for mixed. Rye is steady at $1 05. The receipts of grain for the past two days were largely in excess of the selling about as much as an average week's receipts has been for the past month.

FLOUR—Receipts are free and the market is active. We quote as follows: St. Louis $5 50@10 50 for white winter brands; $5 25@7 50 for Minnesota spring wheat; $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75 red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 50; rye flour at $5 00. Graham flour $7 25@8 50. Minnesota spring wheat

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Park Commission.

The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, Mr. Lee presiding.

Bills to the amount of $4,610 50 were approved and the Commission adjourned.

Sewer Improvement.

The extensive stone sewer crossing Fifth avenue at Soho is being extended from the avenue mentioned to Second avenue, to allow building improvements in the neighborhood. The public work being done in this neighborhood will cost heavily and do much damage to the poorer class, but in the end it is to be hoped great advantages and benefits will be derived.

The Lutheran Conference

The German Lutheran Conference on South Side, met again yesterday morning. The principle business transacted was the adoption of a code of regulations, in accordance with which the congregations of different Synods existing in the same localities are to unite, or to so govern themselves that peace and harmony prevail. The rest of the day was taken up with routine business and last evening the conference adjourned finally.

Another Attempted Burglary

About one o'clock yesterday morning a burglar was discovered in the house of Mr. C. Wolters No. 2 Eighth street. Mrs. Wolters hearing a noise in the hall way aroused her husband but the thief managed to escape. He had been discovered too soon for his purposes and left without any booty. So far as could be ascertained he must have entered the house early in the evening and secreted himself until an hour convenient for robbery.

A Dastardly Act.

Some time during Monday night the "Max Moorhead" boat house was entered by persons unknown, who cut holes in her hull sufficient to cause the sinking of the vessel. The boat house was moored in the Monongahela river at the upper end of the rolling mill of Moorhead, McClain & Co., above Soho. About a month since the house was broken into and the shell boats, four and single oared, were smashed into "smithereens." It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of the dastardly deeds may be caught and punished to the full extent of the law.

The Ellis Forgery Case.

J. B. Ellis, against whom charges of forgery have been so numerously made, was before two Aldermen yesterday, for hearings on separate charges. The case brought by Wagner was before Alderman Kennedy, but on account of the absence of a material witness, the case had to be postponed and the defendant remanded to jail.

Subsequently he was taken before Alderman Snyder, for a hearing on a similar charge preferred by J. B. Poor. The hearing was had and resulted in the accused being committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail, to await trial.

The other cases will now have to await the result of this.

Ordinance Committee of Allegheny.

The Ordinance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening but transacted no business of importance.

The Committee reported adversely upon the recommendation of Mayor Fleming, that the ordinance prohibiting the use of firewors be so amended as to prohibit the sale of the same. The present law, if properly enforced, it was held, is sufficient for all purposes.

The Committee also reported adversely on a petition praying that the City Solicitor prepare an ordinance for the government of election boards. The present election law, it was held, covers the entire ground.

The Committee adjourned.

Allegheny Relief Fund.

The following additions to the Allegheny Relief Fund have been recast address will be given:

Henry M. Long, collector in First ward	$104 00
A. C. Kerr	5 00
Leggett and Price, Second ward collectors	
Union	10 00
H. E. Davis	10 00
——Rothschild	5 00
Cash, "Pittsburgh"	50 00
W. McCreery	25 00
Cash, "Greenfield"	20 00
Mrs. Hoey	3 00
Cash	4 00
A. Caughey	10 00
S. D. Sholes	2 00
By Ormsbey Phillips, from Henry Irwin,	
First ward	25 00
Geo. T. McLean	25 00
Rev. W. R. Stevens	5 00
Total	$288 00

A Substitute for Ice.

It is probable that many good housewives do not know that butter may be kept firm and nice looking by merely inverting over it a flower pot covered with damp cloths. In the same way a water pitcher enveloped in wet cloths will keep its contents cool and grateful to the parched throat this hot weather. On a large scale the same plan may be used in the fields. The contents of a barrel enveloped in cloths which are kept constantly wet, will be so pleasant as almost to induce the laborer in the field to drink more than is good for him. The reason why water kept this way is cool is, that the evaporation of the cloths thus saturated takes off the heat inside—just as perspiration carries off the heat from the human frame, and renders a live man capable of withstanding a heat which will cook a beefsteak.

Serious Trouble on a Train.

The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday reports a serious row on the Cincinnati Express train east on Monday evening, between Altoona and Bell's Mills. A miner took the seat of a colored man when he was absent after a lunch, and being with others in liquor, refused to leave it. When the colored man attempted to get his baggage he was attacked, driven to the platform and thrown off when the train was going at full speed near Elizabeth furnace. The miners then attacked other passengers and another colored man was chased out. Mr. J. K. Russell, foreman at one of the company's round houses, was badly used. The colored man who was thrown out was picked up by a westward freight train and taken to Altoona were he lies in a critical condition. Superintendent Ramsey has made information against the assailants.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning an accident, which may result fatally, occurred at the house of Messrs. Arbuckle & Co., on Liberty street. A man named John Menkie, whose business is to attend the elevator, in the mill compartment of the house, was hoisting some coffee from the cellar to the fourth story, on reaching which he failed to apply the check, and the consequence was that the elevator dropped to the cellar with the man on it. In falling, Menkie held as firmly to the rope as possible, but the flesh on his hands was fearfully torn by the time he reached the cellar. One of his feet was very badly injured, broken bones in his ankle protruding from his heel. It is also supposed that he sustained severe internal injuries. He was taken to his home in Allegheny, and received medical attention, but his recovery is doubtful.

Wills Filed.

The will of Hugh Glasgow, late of West Deer township, Allegheny county, divides his personal property about equally between his son James and his daughters Sarah, Margaret and Mary Isabella. His farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, in Butler county, is to be sold, and the proceeds equally divided between the children, after his grandchildren Margaret Miller and Calvin Glascon have each been paid $100. The will is dated May 18, 1863, and Charles Gibson and John Caldwell are appointed executors.

The will of George L. McIntyre, late of Plum township, bequeaths all of his property to his wife under certain conditions, which, not complied with, the estate is to be divided equally among his surviving children. John Hutchison, of Allegheny, and John Mellwaine, of Plum township, are nominated executors. The will bears date June 13, 1874.

The Homicide.

Nothing further regarding the homicide of Sunday was developed yesterday except the arrest by officers Scott and Cupples of Sylvester Prell, who was the companion and friend of the Italian, Angelo Bazzanello, the supposed murderer of McElliot. The arrest was made at Port Perry, and the prisoner was locked up in the Central Station House. He is supposed to know all about the occurrence, but persists that he cannot speak any but the Italian language.

A number of letters have been discovered, written in Italian, and addressed to "Angelo Bazzanela, Kelly's Station, Armstrong county, Pa." One of them is from Clayton Station, Fayette county, Pa., and there are two postal cards from New York City. The names signed are "Baptiste," "G. F. Secchi de Casati," and "Luizia Bazzanelli."

All the other prisoners have been released except Alfred Gilliioz, the barkeeper.

Who is Mr. Huling?

A Saratoga correspondent writing to a New York paper, says: "The present will without doubt be the most eventful and successful season in Saratoga history. The regatta is of course the leading cause. The opening of the 'United States' is another. In connection here it will perhaps be of interest to state that the 'Old States' was opened fifty years ago, in the summer of 1824. Mr. Huling, of Pittsburgh, was a guest there that season; and this summer his was one of the first names registered at the new 'United States.'

Who is Mr. Huling? He must be "quite up in years" now, if he was a guest at the opening of the hotel named above, half a century ago. He is most probably in his "last quarter" now, if he were not a very "young guest" on the occasion referred to. We know of no one bearing the name and age hereabouts, and are therefore inclined to think that the correspondent is mistaken either as regards the person or the place.

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Distribution of the Work—Details and Methods.

The work on the geological survey of the State for the remainder of the season has been organized as given below. The various parties will be at work in the field within a week, all but two having already started. The time allowed the field work is very scanty, and the want of proper instruments makes itself felt. To remedy the latter difficulty, the State Geologist started on Monday last in the Nederland, for Antwerp, to arrange for the immediate construction of such as are absolutely necessary, and not to be had in this country. The work has been distributed among the following gentlemen. The details and methods are subject to modification by facts developed during its progress:

The Bituminous Coal Measures of Clearfield and Jefferson counties will be studied by Mr. Franklin Piatt, assistant. His headquarters will be at Osceola, Clearfield county. He will begin with the formations on each side of the principal lines of the railroad. He will have with him as aid, Mr. Richard M. Saunders, and as volunteer aids, Messrs. H. J. Fagan and Charles A. Young. Mr. Saunders is at work on a special survey of Morrison's Cove.

The Southern part of the State has been assigned to Professor Persifor Frazier, Jr., assistant. He will study the primary ores and formations in York and Adams counties. His headquarters will be at York. Codorus creek will be taken as a base, and as much of the formations on each side thence worked up as may be possible during the season. His aid is Mr. Ambrose E. Lehman, and volunteer aid Mr. Warren Edwards is associated with him.

The formations and ores of the Lehigh Valley will be thoroughly studied by Professor Frederick J. Prime, and the work will be carried on westwardly from that point. It will include the zinc ores of the Lehigh Valley and the copper and other ores of the Welsh Mountains. As aids he will have Messrs. Ellis Clark, Jr., and Joseph H. Shimer.

The fossil ore belts of the Juniata region, as well as the other minerals of the region, will be studied by Mr. John H. Devees, who will make his headquarters at Lewistown. Mr. Charles E. Billin will be his aid, and Messrs. Arthur Hale, Charles A. Ashburner and J. H. Christian, volunteer aids. The work will commence at the northern end of Blacklog Mountain, and run south till that mountain has been worked up. Then coming eastward, the mountains will be taken up *en echelon*, one by one.

The oil regions of Butler, Clarion, and Venango counties will be surveyed by Mr. John F. Carl, assistant, with headquarters at Pleasantville, Venango county. As aid he will have Mr. Wm. G. Platt, who will spend the season principally in collecting accurate data for assigning the strata their exact position beneath the surface. The amount of this work required there is large.

The Serpentine region, in the old formations of the southeastern corner of the State, will be studied by D. Gach, of the Mineralogist of the survey. He will have much matter of high scientific and economic importance.

Mr. Lorin E. Wrigley has been assigned the preparation of a special report on the upper oil region, with a view of obtaining an accurate statement of its condition generally, and of preserving much useful information. This will, it is believed, be a work of great value.

Mr. Henry M. Chance will spend some time in a special study of the formations of the gap at Port Clinton, with a view of solving several important problems of structure.

Mr. Andrew S. McCreath has been appointed chemical assistant, with headquarters and laboratory at Harrisburg. To this laboratory the specimens collected will be sent for analysis and distribution. Especial attention will be given to economical work, since that has heretofore been almost entirely neglected. Iron ores and coals will be thoroughly studied. All persons having interesting specimens may forward them to Harrisburg, where they will be examined if of importance. Due notice of such examination will be given.

The room of the commission in Harrisburg will at present be used, in addition to their proper use, to form the nucleus of a complete geological, mineralogical museum of the State. The object is to give, in the course of time, as thorough an idea as maybe possible of the scientific and economic geology of the State. It is hoped that the commission will, in the course of time, be enabled to found such a museum as that erected some ten years since by the State of New York at Albany. With our enormous metallurgical industries and mineral wealth Pennsylvania should properly have taken the lead in founding so useful an institution.

THIRTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.

Citizens' Meeting Last Night—A Committee of Investigation Appointed.

An adjourned citizens' meeting was held last evening in the Minersville school house, to further consider the charges regarding the running of the schools and the expenditures therefor.

Mr. C. A. Dickey was called to the chair, and E. K. Kuntz was made Secretary. The chairman stated the action of the previous meeting, which has already been published.

Mr. McEldowney said he thought the statement was incorrect, that the receipt for the furniture bill was signed by the President for another party to whom it belonged.

Mr. Lavely moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter and report at a future meeting, the committee to interview the Directors and ascertain the facts in the matter.

Mr. Sherry said he thought the Directors should be here to speak for themselves.

Mr. Nieman moved to amend that the committee also audit the books of the Board. The amendment was accepted and the motion as amended adopted.

A motion being made to adjourn Mr. Neiman asked to know who was the author of a certain letter published a few days ago reflecting upon the character of the persons composing the last meeting. He would like to hear the writer's definition of the word respectable.

Mr. Hillerman, a member of the Board, being called upon said it was now to late for any statement from him. A committee had been appointed and the Board was glad of it. There was nothing wrong, not even in irregularity. It was nothing but a petty "jangle" between the members of the Board.

It was then decided, on motion, to reconsider the question of appointment of a committee for the purpose of hearing from the directors.

Mr. Hillerman, being called forward by the chair, asked what for, and being told that it was to explain certain charges, said there was nothing to explain. Everything would be shown the committee. The warrant drawn in favor of the parties to whom they belong, and the member of the board to whom it is most convenient to deliver the different warrants, signs for them and gives them to the party to whom drawn. This is the usual practice, and what wrong is there in it

Mr. Dickey said there were two specific charges, one that contracts have been illegally let, and that one member was allowed a contract under an assumed name or the name of another party. Now it is not charged that loss has been sustained by the taxpayers, but what is the law for? It is also alleged that some unauthorized person has made purchases of supplies, &c., for the schools. These matters should be examined into.

Mr. Lavely renewed his motion to appoint the committee, and said that being done there was no need for further debate or discussion at this time.

The chair again put the motion and it was adopted, and Messrs. Lavely, Metzgar, Nieman, Wein Smith and George Ewart were appointed the committee.

Mr. Nieman now asked instructions as to what the committee shall do.

Mr. Hillerman said the Board cordially invited the committee to examine the books and every facility will be offered.

Mr. Nieman now moved that the invitation of Mr. Hillerman be accepted. (Laughter.)

The motion to adjourn was again made and lost, but after some debate it was renewed and carried.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

D. Ober to James Strothearn, February 10, 1874; lot on Talbot street, Braddock borough, 50x100 feet.....$100

Levi Wilson to David W. Lewis, July 20, 1873; four lots on Hiland avenue, Twentieth ward, city, 88x150 feet.....$3,400

Editha H. Chester to Rachel A. Wolf, July 2, 1874; lot on Olive street, McKeesport, 20x122 feet.....$2,400

Herman Jacob to Martin Gross, May 20, 1874; lot on corner of Sedgwick street and Grant avenue, Millvale, 120x24 feet.....$300

Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor to Martial Krick, November 1, 1858; lot on the Monongahela river, near Birmingham.....$300

Martial Krick to Godlip Bolekip, April 10, 1865; same lot as above.....$555

Polycarp Miller to Casper Disch, September 11, 1866; lot on south side of Monongahela river, near Birmingham.....$1,500

Jos. H. Hill to Wm. B. Edwards, July 18, 1874; lot in Penn township, containing 3 acres.....$1,500

William Connelly to Noah Hamilton, et al., May 18, 1874; lot on Second street, McKeesport, 40x55 feet.....$1,100

Jesse Cunningham to Charles Himgerman, April 3, 1874; one-third of lot in McKeesport.....$1,000

Joel Redell et al. to Jesse Cunningham, April 6, 1864; two-thirds of above lot.....$2,000

R. H. Negley to Robert McAdams, September 25, 1873; two lots on Mellon street, Nineteenth ward, city, 41.20x100 feet.....$1,000

William Johnson to Christ. Zug, May 15, 1874; coal underlying three-fourths of an acre lot in Penn township.....$1,500

Sale by Sheriff.

Allegheny Fire Committee.

A meeting of the Allegheny Fire Committee was held last evening.

Various resolutions that had been referred to the committee were ordered printed and sent back to Councils.

The committee decided to report favorably on an ordinance to prevent vehicles from running over hose at fires.

Also on a resolution providing for an additional engine in the Fourth ward.

Adjourned.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

A Thriving Town—Business Improvements, etc.

One of our reporters, who has just returned from a visit to the above place, reports that notwithstanding the general dullness which prevails throughout the country, this town seems to be flourishing to an extent hitherto unprecedented, even when there was no panic. The blast furnaces, rolling mills, nail factories, machine shops, &c., for which New Castle has long been justly celebrated, are all in full blast, save one, a portion of the machinery of which has been stopped in order that needed repairs might be made. Another sign of healthy, permanent progress is the fact that not for many years has there been so much building going on as at present. While in almost every direction the eye is turned, something new in this line can be seen. Prominent among the imposing buildings now rapidly approaching completion are the following:

On Washington street, in the Second ward, the Maitland block, of three stores, three stories high; two fine store rooms by John Knox; one by George Henderson; one by Joseph Gilliland, and one by John Ewer & Sons.

On Pittsburgh street, in the First ward, a fine three story block of four stores, two by A. T. McCreary, and one each by James Organ and A. Cameron. The fact that so many and such costly buildings are being erected, is the best evidence that can be given that the business of the place is increasing.

In politics there is not much excitement, neither of the prominent parties having as yet called their conventions. It appears, however, to be conceded by all that Dr. E. S. N. Morgan, the gentleman who so ably represented Lawrence county in the House of Representatives last winter, will be renominated without opposition. This is as it should be. Of the one hundred members of which the House was composed, there was no more honest, conscientious, industrious or intelligent Representative at the last session of the Legislature than this gentleman from Lawrence, and his constituents will consult their own best interests by retaining him in his present capacity as long as he will consent to serve them.

Among the live business men of the town is Col. R. M. Allen, who runs the office of the Union Express Company, together with a wholesale and retail tobacco and cigar establishment, a book, and stationery and wall paper store, is the agent of the COMMERCIAL, cultivates a twenty-six-acre garden truck, and attends to the leasing of the market and business houses, of which he is the principal owner. Some people, who don't know him, might suppose that with so many irons in the fire Robert would burn some of them, but he, however, is not the case. Nothing escapes him, and every detail of his extreme, largely increasing business, is watched as carefully as when he went through this city, to start in life, with a capital of three hundred dollars.

To those going to this thriving little city of ten thousand inhabitants, either on business or pleasure intent, we can most cheerfully recommend the Leslie House, of which Captain C. W. Whistler is the able, soulled, gentlemanly proprietor, as a hotel every way worthy the patronage of the most fastidious. The Captain is an educated, accomplished gentleman, giving his personal attention to the superintendance of his elegant, home-like hotel, and without being objectionably fussy or obsequious, is courteous and attentive. People who visit the Leslie House once, will go again.

Allegheny Water Committee.

Last evening the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, Mr. A. D. Smith in the chair.

A petition was presented for a water main on Sarah street, in the Eleventh ward. Referred to the Superintendent, to examine and report.

The chairman stated that an accident had occurred disabling one of the two engines on which the city depended for its water supply. The work of repair had been done as rapidly as possible, and now the damage had been corrected and the engine was at work again. Still the supply was too small, and he (the chairman) and Superintendent Paul, had placed a steam fire engine on the bank of the Allegheny river, near the Hand street bridge to pump water into the mains there, and had also made an arrangement with Messrs. Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, of the Ninth ward, to use their pump to throw water into the mains there. On motion of Mr. Long the Committee ratified the action of the Chairman and Superintendent.

The waste of water on the part of the citizens was commented on by the chairman and various members of the committee. It was stated that, notwithstanding the warnings that had been given, the reckless use of water still continued in all directions. The people, some of them, seemed to think that, as they paid their water rent, they were entitled to use all the water they wished to, under any circumstances, and not to know that the committee had power, under act of Assembly, to check the waste. It seemed, however, that the principal cause of the waste was thoughtlessness.

Mr. McBrier thought that all that was necessary to decide the waste was for the police to interfere, when they saw it going on, and warn people against it.

Mr. Long moved that the Mayor be requested by the committee to instruct the police to interfere and prevent the waste of water so far as possible, and notify parties that if the waste is continued the law will be strictly enforced. Carried.

Mr. Long stated, to show the importance of economy in the use of water, that yesterday a mill in his neighborhood had been compelled to stop for want of water, and thus sixty or seventy men had been forced into idleness for the day. Other members stated that other mills in various parts of the city had been obliged to stop for the same reason.

Mr. Brown moved that the chairman, on behalf of the committee, issue a notice to the public not to waste the water under the penalty of the law. Carried.

Adjourned.

An Insane Woman.

Secretary McGonigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, yesterday received a communication from Mr. D. T. Johnston, Steward of the City Home, stating that an insane German woman, supposed to have escaped from some charitable institution, had come to the Home on Saturday night. She wore a black skirt, a light calico dress and a blue gingham sun-bonnet, and was barefooted. She was rather good looking. Efforts are being made to find out who she is and where she belongs.

Promised Pleasure.

On Thursday, August 6, the Second annual excursion of the St. Paul's T. A. B. Society, to Friendship Grove will take place. The affair is in excellent hands, and all participating may confidentially promise themselves an experience of rare pleasure.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EX-OFFICER SAYERS was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Thomas.

YESTERDAY Gottlieb Frank, Dr. Gross' gardener, who was so badly hurt by falling from a buggy on Sunday, died of the injuries then received.

A BOY named Brooks, living on Manhattan street, Allegheny, was kicked by another boy yesterday and thrown down with such force as to break his arm.

AN ALARM of fire from box 218, about nine o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of a brush heap near the corner of Penn avenue and Euclid avenue, East End.

THE Kittaning *Republican* says: The "Owl Club," of Pittsburgh, are encamped opposite White Rock station this county. They are said to be a lively company and are having a lively time.

A YOUNG man named Hays, on Carson street, South Side, attempted to draw a pistol from his pocket on Monday night, when the hammer caught, the pistol was discharged and the young man painfully wounded.

A SPECIAL meeting of Councils has been called by the Finance Committee for Monday next for the purpose of considering plans for retrenching in the expenditures for the maintenance of the various branches of our city government.

THE air chamber of one of the engines of Allegheny water works gave way yesterday, leaving only one of the old engines to supply the city. The supply was small enough before, but yesterday morning a portion of the city was entirely without water. The damage will be repaired as rapidly as possible.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, who said that they had been burned out of a comfortable prosperity by the last Chicago fire, and were on their way to friends in Philadelphia, applied to Secretary McGonigle, of Allegheny, for assistance yesterday. Some help was afforded them, and they went on their way.

POSTMASTER Negley has nominated the following persons for appointments as letter carriers for the South Side, to take effect on the first of September, 1874: Reese Jones, Ralph J. Speelman, John S. Campbell, J. J. Veener, Richard D. Jones, John Jenkins, Isaac W. Jones, John Poppels, Wesley McDonald and Jacob Fording.

SEVERAL of the South Side glass manufactories will commence running before the end of the month. Among them are those of Pluncket & Co., Challinor, Hogan & Campbell, Jones & Co. and Adams & Co. Atterbury's flint glass works are running on full time. The Crystal Glass Works are to resume next week. The new establishment of the Penn Glass Company's Works for the manufacture of flint glass chimneys started for the first time yesterday.

YESTERDAY morning Andrew Patterson, Michael Dum, Robert Breeze and Thomas Brawdy, arrested for taking part in the Fifth avenue disturbance in which Lieutenant Smith was badly hurt, on Monday night, had a hearing. Patterson and Dunwere sent to the Workhouse for sixty days, and Breeze went to jail for ten days. Brawdy showed by evidence that he was not present during the disturbance, and he was accordingly discharged. Lieutenant Smith lodged an information charging Patterson and Bell with keeping a disorderly house. A warrant was issued for the latter.

THE SIX DIVISIONS.

Programme of Business Management of the Coming Sunday School Assembly.

The following is the Akron *Beacon's* account of the business arrangement of the great Sunday School Assembly, to be held at Fair Point, Chautauqua Lake, August 5-18:

1. The Department of Instruction—Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., Chairman—is to have charge of the devotional and instructional exercises of the assembly, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Board.

2. The Department of Entertainment—Rev. H. W. Leslie, Portland, N. Y., Chairman—will provide hotel and tent accommodations for permanent and temporary members, for the invited guests of the assembly, and for visitors, and also have charge of tents and other places devoted to public service.

3. The Department of Supplies—J. E. Wesener, Esq., Akron, Chairman—is to provide and superintend markets for the supply of provisions, and have general supervision of hotels and restaurants, controlled by the Assembly.

4. The Department of Order—Rev. R. M. Warren, Fredonia, New York, Chairman—will enforce the rules of order adopted by the Executive Board, have charge of the lights, and in every possible way promote the peace and quiet of the Assembly during its entire session.

5. The Department of Recreation—Rev. W. W. Wythe, M. D., Meadville, Pa., Chairman—is to provide and control the recreations allowed by the Assembly.

6. The Sanitary Department—J. D. Stubbs, M. D., Corry, Pa., Chairman—will provide and enforce such sanitary measures as shall promote the health and convenience of the Assembly.

Allegheny City Property.

Last evening a meeting of the Allegheny Committee on City Property was held, Mr. Cochran in the chair.

The bill of Wm. Hazlett, contractor, for extra work done on the Seventh ward engine house, for $970, was presented and referred to a sub-committee.

Mr. Price moved that the Sub-Building Committee be authorized to have a well dug in the yard of the Ninth ward engine house, for the purpose of drainage. Passed.

A sub-committee were authorized to see if it were necessary to have a small pipe laid or put down to drain the well of the Seventh ward engine house, and the Controller was authorized, if the same be needed, to receive proposals for the same.

Bids for the heating of City Hall were opened. The contract was not awarded, but a sub-committee was appointed to examine the different heating appartaus offered and report. The proposals were from Richard Lamb, Craig Brothers and Blake and Shotwell, of New York.

Mr. Burton moved that the Controller be instructed to pay Robert White $189 for laying the floor in the Grant engine house hundred dollars.

To those going to this thriving little city of ten thousand inhabitants, either on business or pleasure intent, we can most cheerfully recommend the Leslie House, of which Captain C. W. Whistler is the able, soulled, gentlemanly proprietor, as a hotel every way worthy the patronage of the most fastidious. The Captain is an educated, accomplished gentleman, giving his personal attention to the superintendance of his elegant, home-like hotel, and without being objectionably fussy or obsequious, is courteous and attentive. People who visit the Leslie House once, will go again.

Taxpayers' Meeting.

Last evening a meeting of taxpayers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards was held in the Grant street school house, Dr. Gallaher presiding. The attendance was quite large.

Mr. McClean stated that the object of the meeting was that a committee of nine persons should be appointed from each ward, who should select two of their number to represent the taxpayers of those wards in the Central Committee.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed:

Fifth ward—Messrs. John Kelly, Dr. Greenawalt, B. Rafferty, Samuel Carson, John Riley, George Schaffer, Thomas Coyle, A. B. Fleming.

First Ward—Messrs. Jas. T. Kincaid, Captain Andrew Miller, H. W. Buffum, A. T. Catey, James Reese, Wm. Reinhart, Paul Rihr, Louis Glenzinski, C. Wess.

Second Ward—Messrs. Aaron Floyd, E. C. Negley, Wm. Woods, J. M. Irwin, J. McD. Cromwell, T. L. Marshall, John Wilson, Dr. A. Arthurs, T. H. Lane.

Third Ward—Messrs. John Shipton, A. Steinmyer, Capt. W. B. Baldwin, John Kaiser, John T. Brown, Dr. H. E. Coffey, C. Slagle, Dr. T. J. Gallaher, Gus. Braun.

On motion of Mr. O'Keefe the chairman and Mr. Buffum were instructed to appoint a committee from the Fourth ward at their leisure.

Mr. O'Keefe offered a resolution directing the different committees appointed to confer and report two of their number to represent them in the Central Executive Committee. Adopted.

Addresses were delivered by Captain Ward, T. J. O'Keefe, Mr. Gus. Braun, Dr. Gallaher and others, and the meeting adjourned.

A Suit and Its Results.

Yesterday morning James Glover, of the Second ward, Allegheny, came before Mayor Fleming, and made information against Herman Miller for surety of the peace. The accused was arrested and the hearing fixed for yesterday afternoon. It appears that Glover is Miller's tenant, and and it is stated that he or some member of his family put up a swing between a cherry tree and a pear tree. Mr. Miller ordered them taken down, as it killed the trees. Glover refused to take it down, and Miller said the swing had to come down, and accordingly took it down himself. A warrant was issued on the morning, and it is alleged that Miller used threats, having an ax in his hand at the time, and hence the suit. When the time for the hearing arrived, Dr. Gallaher made application to the Mayor's office, stating that Miller had been badly hurt, and was unable to attend. The explanation of this phase of the case was that on the morning, and on returning home from the Mayor's office, Miller was applying some wash to the broken bark of his trees, when Mrs. Glover came up to him and struck him a tremendous blow on the head with a club, cutting a gash from which at least a pint of blood flowed.

An Investigation to be Made.

The managers of Dixmont Hospital have promptly inaugurated an investigation into the alleged refusal of admittance to that institution to Mrs. Kelly whose husband was, at the time of her visit, dying. Dr. Reed the Superintendent is absent from the city but has been sent for.

Mr. John Harper, President of the Board of Managers visited Dixmont yesterday and learned that when Mrs. Kelly visited there Mr. Caldwell the supervisor was apprised of it. In behalf of Mr. Caldwell it is maintained that at the time Mrs. Kelly presented herself he was not aware of Kelly's serious illness, nor that she had been sent for, though it appears that he was cognizant of the fact that it was the sick man's wife who was in waiting.

Suicide by Hanging.

Coroner McCallin late last evening held an inquest over the body of a German woman named Catharine Beltzer who committed suicide by hanging near her residence in Hampton township. The unfortunate woman was found by some neighbors suspended to a fence rail by her apron strings. She leaves a husband and two children. No further particulars have been received. The jury returned a verdict of death from suicide.

The Powell-Best Scull Race.

Edward Powell, of the Columbia, and Henry Best, of the McKee boat club, with some friends met last evening at the White House, Fifth avenue to arrange for the three mile scull race for $200, under the challenge of the first named. Considerable discussion occurred but no settlement could be made. One party wanted to row on the Monongahela course and the other on the Allegheny, and they finally separated without agreeing.

Both Arms Broken.

Last evening, at about seven o'clock, a boy named Richard Wiemun, aged about ten years, fell over Richardson's stone quarry, in Allegheny, a distance of forty or fifty feet, and broke both his arms and cut his head seriously.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

DODDS & CASKEY.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Liberty Street, Opposite Union Depot.

One of the best appointed and best kept hotels in Ohio City is the St. James opposite the Union Depot. The house is newly built and furnished in the best style. Whether visitors come for business or pleasure, the location will be found accessible, and the facilities for getting meals cannot be excelled as the hotel is conducted on the European plan—you can order what you want at any time, and only pay for what you order. Mr. Ambrose, the gentlemanly and popular proprietor, has built up a large custom, by attending promptly to the wants and wishes of his guests, and he gives every possible comfort for very reasonable compensation and making them feel perfectly at home during their stay. We commend the St. James to the patronage of the traveling public.

Allegheny Carpet Store.

Those who do their shopping in Allegheny City, and who may have occasion to purchase carpets, mattings, shades, etc., should call at No. 106 Federal street, and examine the fine assortment of goods there kept at Messrs. Welty Brothers. The line of carpets is very full, including all grades, and there are some rare and very fashionable patterns. The firm sell also by wholesale, and are prepared to offer superior inducements to country dealers. New goods are being constantly received, and the firm possess every facility for buying on the best terms, and sell accordingly. Carpets laid to order.

The New Colonnade Hotel.

Philadelphia, Pa., has two of the principal lines of street cars passing by its doors.

Lippincott's Kevstone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—the purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClaren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss."

After the laundress has washed and cleansed, it is desirable, as a finish, to use the purest starch she can get. The best is snow white and easy to use. By asking the grocer for Duryeas' "satin Gloss Starch," the laundress or housekeeper will be sure to get the best article.

trhs.

House and Sign Painting.

The best and cheapest in the city, at John T. Gray's, No. 54 Ninth street.

trhs.

POLITICAL.

State.

THE JUDICIAL COMPLICATIONS IN BUTLER.

BUTLER, PA., July 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to give you some facts in regard to the judicial contest in the Seventeenth district, composed of Butler and Lawrence counties. As you are well aware, they nominate candidates by the Crawford county system. They held their election June 6th, the candidates being Hon. E. McJunkin and Hon. Charles McCandless. At the meeting of the returning Judges on June 8th, it was charged that great frauds had been perpetrated on the ballot box, as there had been six thousand votes cast, when the entire Republican vote is said to be not over four thousand. There was a motion made to appoint a committee to examine the charges, and purge the ballot. This motion was amended by the county of votes first, or rather to add them up as returned, and this motion as amended was carried. Then a motion was made that the candidate having the highest vote should be declared the nominee. Pending this motion, twenty-one out of forty-three delegates left the meeting, and these twenty-one held a meeting to "purge the ballot," and declared that Hon. E. McJunkin was the regular nominee of the Republican party of Butler by over 500 majority. The other twenty-two said that Charles McCandless was the nominee by thirty-nine majority. Now this is how the matter stands: There are two candidates, both claiming to be the regular nominee. Some two thousand voters, it is claimed, have insisted that McJunkin should stand; and from present indications it is hard to say which will run. Judge McGoffin is nominated in that county, and is wise enough to keep clear of the Butler men, he can be elected, sure; if he unites with either McJunkin or McCandless, he might be defeated. If there is only one Democratic candidate in, both men will get in. Both are good men, and have lots of friends. Many of your readers are interested in this battle of the giants.

G. A. R.

Dr. H. Christy, of Tyrone, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Legislature in Blair county.

The Tunkhannock *Republican* says that Perry Marcy has consented to become a candidate for Congress in that district.

Thomas R. Beddall, of Port Carbon, and Capt. S. R. Russel and W. Ramsey Potts, of Pottsville, are candidates for the Republican nomination for Assembly in Schuylkill county.

The Chairman of the Blair County Democratic Committee has called a meeting of that organization, to be held at the Delta House, in Altoona, on Saturday, July 25, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the County Convention and transacting other business.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 20th says: At the meeting of the Republican County Committee, held at the Eagle Hotel, on Saturday, the following delegates were elected to represent Lehigh county in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, August 19th: Senatorial, Hon. James Wynkoop; Representative, Messrs. John L. Hoffman, Robert Levan, of Upper Macungie, and Jonathan Reichard, of Allentown. The county meeting will be held at the existing law, Drexlertown, on Saturday, August 22d.

Never before, perhaps, in the history of Lycoming county, since its foundation in 1796, has there been such a terrible scrambling for office among the Democrats as there is at the present time. Nearly every township and borough has its candidate, and as the time for holding the county convention draws near, the number of the candidates increases. Some of them are very determined in their efforts to secure place, and do not hesitate to declare that if they are disappointed, a disaffected party will be formed in the convention, there will be trouble in the camp.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

We understand that Senator Collins, of this county, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District, which is composed of Columbia, Mentour, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and part of Luzerne counties. Mr. Collins will doubtless have the support of the entire forces from this county, but he will meet with any number of competitors from other parts of the district. It is understood that Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia, Hon. Allen Craig, Col. Robert Klotz, and Hon. A. Brodhead, all of Carbon, are also candidates; while Monroe and Pike, too, furnish a full quota. Carbon has had no representative in Congress since Andrew Jackson Packer was a member, and the Democracy there will make a vigorous and determined fight for the candidate this year, and will succeed unless Columbia, Montour and Luzerne combine against her. If such a combination can be made, Carbon will again be beaten.—*Scranton Republican.*

Louisiana.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—The Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention, at Conshatte, nominated George L. Smith for Congress and passed resolutions endorsing Grant for a third term.

STATE NEWS.

The Lebanon paper mill has stopped running.

There were 416 deaths in Philadelphia, last week.

Diphtheria of a malignant type is prevalent in Harrisburg.

Ebensburg will be supplied with water from an artesian well.

The Scranton police are raiding houses of questionable repute.

Small pox is prevalent and fatal at Wisconisco, Dauphin county.

The strike of the Philadelphia goldbeaters ended on the 20th.

The Pottsville *Evening Advertiser*, a penny paper, has suspended.

The Red Jacket furnace, in New Castle, has been blown out for repairs.

The shoemakers in Allent